



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

As to the navy, the President deals chiefly with the situation created through the war by certain "nervous and excited" people, who are sure, they say, that the defenses of the nation have been woefully neglected, and that attack is quite certain before long to be launched by some of the great warring powers against New York or San Francisco or elsewhere. He declares that the navy has always been regarded as our natural means of defense, that our ships are our natural bulwarks. We shall be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, he assures the people, but not for aggression or conquest. We have not neglected our national defense, and we shall easily be able and ready to prepare our defenses whenever there is any just occasion requiring them, "after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world; the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all."

The President reminds Congress of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers, to build what will last, to develop our life and resources for the benefit of the American people and the people of the whole world. In the extraordinary situation occasioned by the disastrous war in Europe the appeal of the President of the United States could hardly be more fitting and noble, and we shall be disappointed if the nation does not respond quickly and wholeheartedly. "This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up—the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing."

Editorial Notes.

Centenary of Peace.

While at first thought the present may seem an incongruous time in which to observe a centenary of peace between even two such nations as Great Britain and the United States, there is, on the other hand, an unusual opportunity to teach the lessons of such a period of peace. The Christmas Eve services throughout our country in honor of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 have been many and have been occasions of earnest and devout supplication to Almighty God for the return of peace, and of sincere expressions of thankfulness for the great blessing of peace which we enjoy in this land.

There is a further celebration which the churches of America are being asked to observe, that of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, which falls on Sunday, February 14. Many organizations, such as the Church Peace Union, and various peace societies, such as the Buffalo Peace Society, are promoting this observance as far as possible. It is sincerely to be desired that every church throughout our land hold peace memorial services on this February Sabbath. The churches hold in

their hands great power to mould public opinion in favor of harmony and good will among nations. If it be true, as Mr. Wells has said in England, that "the European catastrophe is the tragedy of the weak, though righteous, Christian will," a serious indictment rests on those who should have shown the world a better way. Through these centenary celebrations much can be done to drive home the argument that preparation for peace has resulted in peace, while war preparations have brought about the present terrible catastrophe.

Dutch Anti-War Council.

In the November issue of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE mention was made of the formation in October of the "Nederlandsche Anti-Oorlog Raad," or Dutch Anti-War Council, consisting of representatives of all organizations in Holland interested in securing a lasting peace at the conclusion of the present war. The organization is developing rapidly and is entering on active propaganda. It has issued a manifesto to the Dutch people, urging them to join the movement at once, lending all possible aid, both material and moral.

"According to human calculation," the appeal says, "there is reason to believe that the war is still in an early stage, and that, during the first few months, no one will get a hearing but the cannon. But many tremendous events of war have happened already, and, on the contrary, signs of a different nature have become manifest. We do not, of course, venture to prophesy as to the duration of the fatal war. But a longer delay would not be justifiable, if we intend to be ready in time. A long time will be required for the preparation of a strong co-operation, both at home and abroad, and no less will be needed for the study outlined above. It is for that reason that we appeal to you to act, and that we ask for a sympathetic response, both from individuals and groups."

The council defines its objects to be:

1. A study of the causes which have led to the present war and which might lead to new wars in the future.
2. An examination of the means by which a conclusion of the present war might be promoted and a peace concluded which would not carry the seeds of new wars in it.
3. A study of the consequences of the present war on economic, moral, and intellectual aspects of life.
4. A consideration of the reforms which will have to be made in national and international relations so as to prevent wars in the future.
5. The formation of a strong national and international organization of all pacifists.

The council has also sent out a strong document "On Behalf of the Coming Peace," an appeal for general co-operation and timely preparation. It is signed by sixty-eight of the Dutch pacifists, political leaders, members of the States-General, professors, and others. In this a strong plea is made for co-operation in other countries, and, if possible, the formation of similar representative anti-war councils. The Dutch Peace Society, "Vrede Door Recht," has taken the initiative in the forming of

this council. The chairman of the executive committee is Mr. Dresselhuys, Secretary-General to the Department of Justice, and the secretary is Mr. B de Jong Van Beek en Donk, whose address is 51 Theresiastraat, The Hague.

**Manifesto
by Senator
La Fontaine.**

After further deliberation and consultation with other European peace leaders, Senator Henri La Fontaine finally decided to issue the manifesto (which was published in the last number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*) prepared by him over his own signature alone. In view of the impossibility of convening the Council of the International Peace Bureau for discussion and detailed consideration of the content of the document, it has seemed wiser to him to assume the entire responsibility for it, and not to appear to involve the Bureau as a whole in approving the manifesto unless it could have reviewed the matter in a regular session. The appeal was given in essence in the last number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, with the signatures which had been received up to that time. In its present final form it stands practically as given there, except that it bears only the signature of Henri La Fontaine in his private capacity.

**Church Peace
Union Annual
Meeting.**

The Church Peace Union, which was organized in February, 1914, held an important session on December 16 in New York city. Bishop David H. Greer was re-elected president of the trustees and Dr. William P. Merrill vice-president to succeed Robert E. Speer, who is to be absent from the country for a time. All but four of the trustees were present at the meeting. The following message was sent to President Wilson:

"The Church Peace Union, in annual meeting assembled, and representing, as it is believed, the sentiment prevailing among the churches of America, recognizes with profound appreciation the attitude which, as Chief Executive of our nation, you have taken upon the question of national armament.

"The present war in Europe has demonstrated beyond doubt the futility of military preparedness as a safeguard of international peace. We trust, therefore, that your policy will be sustained by the Congress of the United States, and to this end we pledge our hearty co-operation and support."

It was decided to set aside a sum of several thousand dollars for organizing the churches of the world into a permanent World Alliance of the Churches for Promoting International Friendship. Ten thousand dollars was voted "to rouse the churches of the United States to a realization of their duties in regard to the terms of peace in Europe and the threatened growth of militarism here." Another appropriation of \$10,000 was made for introducing systematic peace instruction into the Sunday schools and promoting the observance of Peace Sunday.

Five thousand dollars was given for prizes for essays on peace. Several thousand dollars was set aside for work through the Federal Council of Churches in promoting friendly relations with Japan, especially in sending two ambassadors to the churches in Japan—Dr. Shailer Mathews and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick.

**Federal Council
of Churches
for Peace.**

There was held in Richmond, Va., December 9 to 11, 1914, a most important meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Among the measures adopted that bear directly on the peace movement was one for organizing the churches in local committees in the interest of international peace and for publishing a book (to be prepared by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick) in this interest and placing it in the hands of every pastor in the nation.

Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy and prayers for the churches of Europe, such message to be conveyed in those ways that may be found to be most appropriate and effective.

The committee on the Peace Centenary was authorized to proceed with arrangements for the celebration, in February, 1915, by the churches and Sunday schools, of the Hundred Years' Peace.

A considerable amount of time was given to the work of the Commission on Relations with Japan, the representatives of which are Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and Dr. Doremus Scudder, of Honolulu. Two ambassadors to the churches of Japan were appointed, the president of the council, Prof. Shailer Mathews, and Dr. Gulick. These gentlemen will sail January 9th, 1915, to enter on their important mission.

The work of the Federal Council is growing more and more far-reaching and influential, and its earnest advocacy of the peace movement will surely result in awakening the churches of the land to a sense of their duty and opportunity in this great cause.

**Appeal to the
Churches.**

Originating with the Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, the following appeal came to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and has been signed by the president and secretary of this body, and then issued to the American churches. The appeal bears signatures of bishops and archbishops in Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Norway and Sweden; presidents of conferences and pastors in Holland and Switzerland; Prof. Shailer Mathews and Dr. C. S. MacFarland, for the Federal Council of America.

APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES OF THE WORLD.

"The war is causing untold distress. Christ's body, the Church, suffers and mourns. Mankind in its need cries out, 'Oh, Lord, how long?'"

"The tangle of underlying and active causes which accumulate in the course of time and the proximate events which led to the breaking of peace are left to history to unravel. God alone sees and judges the intents and thoughts of the heart.

"We, servants of Christ, address to all those who have power or influence in the matter an earnest appeal seriously to keep peace before their eyes in order that bloodshed soon may cease.

"We remind especially our Christian brethren of various nations that war cannot sunder the bond of internal union that Christ holds in us. Sure it is that every nation and every realm has its vocation in the divine plan of the world, and must, even in the face of heavy sacrifices, fulfil its duty, as far as the events indicate it and according to the dim conception of man. Our faith perceives what the eye cannot always see: the strife of nations must finally serve the dispensation of the Almighty, and all the faithful in Christ are one.

"Let us, therefore, call upon God that He may destroy hate and enmity and in mercy ordain peace for us.

"His will be done."

Death of Dr. Ernst Richard.

In the death on November 20, in New York city, of Dr. Ernst Richard the peace movement has lost a devoted worker and the university circles a distinguished scholar. Dr. Richard was born at Bonn, on the Rhine, in 1859, and came to the United States in 1883. Since 1903 he had occupied a chair in Columbia University as lecturer on the history of German civilization. One of his best-known works is the "History of German Civilization." As recently as September first there was issued a small volume by him, entitled "God's Paths to Peace." He was the founder of the German-American Peace Society in 1905, and was its president up to the time of his death. He was also one of the founders of the New York Peace Society in 1906 and a member of its Board of Directors ever since. Among some of the means which he strongly advocated for the promotion of a better international understanding were the temporary exchange of young persons between nations, so that they might have a year or more of intimate family life in another country; also the development of commercial relations between the republics of the two Americas.

Outline Studies in International- ism.

The monthly series of "Studies in Social Reform," edited by Josiah Strong and W. D. P. Bliss, and published by the American Institute of Social Service, is to be devoted wholly the coming year to topics dealing with the present-day issues of war and peace. The editors have prepared this new list of subjects to take the place of the regular studies which had been arranged for 1915. "Doubtless," they say, "the United States as the greatest neutral power will have an important part in the final settlement, and it is none too early to begin the study of the underlying causes of war, and of the

conditions necessary to a permanent peace." The outline is of such a high order of excellence that we hope many of our readers will decide to follow the course of studies themselves, and induce others to do so, either as individuals or in clubs and classes. The magazine is published by the Institute at Bible House, Astor place, New York City, and may be had in club subscriptions at fifty cents a year. The studies also appear each month in the *Homiletic Review*.

Department of Legislation.

In this issue the department of legislation is again taken up, and a list given of the leading measures pending before Congress, which should either be supported or opposed by those interested in furthering the peace movement. If our peace workers will take advantage of the present important crisis and will write letters at once to their representatives in Congress, strongly opposing those measures which are intended to increase the military and naval establishment of the nation, much definite good may be accomplished. The military and naval forces are at work in season and out of season to gain the ear of those in power. Shall we be less in earnest in promoting the cause for which we stand—the cause of international good will?

"Preparedness" an Exploded Theory.

In an interview reported in the *New York Evening Post* of December 12, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, makes these pertinent statements:

"I certainly am not in favor of 'preparedness.' Our present army and navy are sufficient for our protection. The United States has an enormous coast, * * * it would take an enormous navy to adequately protect them. It seems to me the United States is not depending on that sort of thing. We are maintaining peace with the countries of the world, and it is reasonable to anticipate peaceful relations. Our country is not advancing along the line of aggression. It is not our policy to grab territory.

"What could better prove that preparedness is an exploded theory than the war in Europe? * * * Why should the United States build up a great army and navy at this time, when we are on the eve of a readjustment of militarism?"

From the press reports it appears that the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament decided not to award the peace prize on December 10, 1914.

Among the Peace Organizations.

From the Peace and Arbitration Society of Buffalo, New York, comes the following encouraging report:

We have found a very great public interest in the whole war and peace question, and therefore have embraced the opportunity for addresses during the fall. Something over fifty talks have been given to audiences